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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.82.

July 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 94 " 74

July 9, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 80 " 84

7702 日一廿月五

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

一拜禮 號九月七英海曆

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

LOCAL STEAMER STRIKES A ROCK.

THE SHAOHSING REPORTED TO BE SINKING.

Passengers and Crew all Safe.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 8.
The a.s. Shaohsing struck the Ariadne Rock, at the entrance to the Yangtze, while outward bound on Saturday morning. The fore and main holds are flooded, and it is reported that the vessel is sinking to the north of the fairway buoy. The passengers and crew are safe. The a.s. Lihsing is rendering assistance. [The Shaohsing is a vessel of 2,123 tons, owned by the China Navigation Company, Ltd., (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, agents), for whom she was built in 1910 by Messrs. Scott and Co., of Greenock.]

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE RAID ON LONDON.

Renewed Demand for Reprisals.

London, July 8.
The raid on London has intensified the demand for reprisals. *Lloyd's Weekly News* says that there was nothing yesterday to excuse the failure of defence. The raiders came leisurely and bombed leisurely. They seemed to despise the defence. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. London's defencelessness against aeroplanes must be remedied without delay. The *Sunday Times* says that a new air policy is needed. As shells was the cry of 1915, so aeroplanes is the cry of 1917. The Government must be compelled to realise that aeroplanes are the deciding factor of the war for carrying hostilities into German territory. The *Observer* says that most of the German machines were Gotha twin-engined biplanes, comparatively slow, and their low altitude showed contempt for our aircraft batteries, yet the marksmanship of the latter was remarkably good. Our defence is inadequate as regards machines. The *Weekly Dispatch* says if people are unable to get the protection they demand, they should be warned. The public is no longer in a mood to endure official obduracy. The same paper quotes the Lord Mayor as saying that the case for reprisals is enormously strengthened by yesterday's happenings. *Reynolds's Newspaper* says it is now obvious that the German raids are deliberate operations of murder and terrorism, since the raiders swerved easily yesterday to the eastern part of the city. Londoners are now determined to fix the responsibility of aeroplane production and to demand reprisals on Rhinish towns. Mr. Kennedy Jones, speaking at Maxwell Hill, said there must be no more shilly-shallying on the question of reprisals. The disquieting reports that Viscount French is hampered by other Departments must be settled.

The German Version.

London, July 8.
The Berlin official version of yesterday's raid alleges that bombs were freely dropped on the Thames docks, harbour works and warehouses, and that one English aeroplane was shot down over London. Bombs were also dropped on Margate. All the aeroplanes returned except one, which was compelled to descend into the sea and could not be rescued.

Latest Details.

London, July 8.
The raid on London was but an incident, though an outstanding incident, of a most amazing series of air battles as far as from the coast to London and then back over the Channel to the south of the Scheldt. Hundreds of thousands witnessed the spectacle beneath comparatively low clouds, especially the desperate fight over the southern suburbs. The German attack was plainly directed against the civilian population, and the raiders swooped as low as they could to drop bombs. No military or munitions establishment was struck or apparently aimed at, though a large hospital, conspicuously flying the Red Cross, just escaped many bombs. Though the enemy was twenty minutes over London, the actual bomb-dropping did not exceed four minutes, when the enemy ascended to a great height and made off. The noise during the attack was terrific. At first there were anti-aircraft guns barking like machine guns, surrounding the raiders with a curtain of fire which it seemed impossible to escape. Then there was the rattle of the machine-guns as British airmen closed in. This was followed by heavy explosions and bombs shattering glass. Immediately the explosion ceased, the streets were crowded again with people, and had much their usual aspect, except that numerous special constables were speeding on ambulances and fire-engines. An admirable feature was the prompt and cool work of volunteer organisations, including women doctors and nurses. Special constables seemed to spring from the earth in rescuing and attending to the dead and wounded. Anger and determination were the dominating sentiments of the populace after the raid.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Consolidating Revolutionary Forces.

London, July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the All Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has concluded. It has appointed an Executive Committee of all the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and Councils of Peasants' Delegates with a view to consolidating the Revolutionary forces. It acclaimed the

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

GREAT AMERICAN SENSATION.

Plot to Promote Anti-British Revolution in India.

London, July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at San Francisco states that a great conspiracy to promote an anti-British Revolution in India, on wider lines than hitherto suspected, has been discovered. Ninety-eight persons, ranging from millionaires to Hindu labourers (including prominent business men, former German Consuls at Chicago, Honolulu and Shanghai, as well as former Attaches of the German Embassy at Washington) have been indicted. The names will be published when the arrests have been made. The charges indicate that the conspiracy has been afoot since 1914 and that it was organised and financed from Berlin.

THE FRENCH WAR SPIRIT.

Determined to Fight to the End.

London, July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Chamber has concluded a several days' secret debate on the conduct of operations, and has adopted a vote of confidence by 375 votes to 23, after a stirring appeal by M. Painleve for a continuance of that endurance and union which the country has hitherto shown till victory is achieved.

M. Painleve described the secret debate as a passion for the good of the Army. He declared that during the last four months we had victoriously passed the dangerous turning point of the war, and since the hour of danger had been passed, how was it possible to doubt the future? The young Russian Army was redoubling its blows, while the first American force was landed without losing a man. He admitted that there had been grave mistakes during the last offensive and that there had been heavy avoidable losses. The responsible leaders had been relieved. The law did not permit of the infliction of a penalty without an enquiry. The latter would open in a few days to fix the responsibilities. Every bad mistake must be punished, and there must be no more ambitious plans whose grandiose proportions thinly conceal their emptiness. They must have a policy whose prudence equals its energy—a policy of obtaining the maximum effect while economising human lives.

Thanks to the assistance of the Allies, the Government had been able to devote closer attention to economic life, placing the older classes at the disposal of agriculture. Other measures would follow. The Allies know France would never bend, but also know that the blood of her Army is flowing in streams to protect civilisation. It was this, more than anything, that determined the United States to enter the struggle, for she did not wish to see France illuminating the world with her own funeral pyre. Hitherto France had victoriously borne the trial. No nation had shown more perfect discipline. That must continue till the final victory, and whoever advises us to lay down arms now is an accomplice of the enemy—(Loud Cheers). The Government is determined to oppose any propaganda which will risk weakening the moral of the Army, and we can only cease to fight on the day when democracy is secured.

At the close of the speech, the whole of the Chamber rose, with the exception of a few Socialists, and gave M. Painleve a long ovation.

M. Malvy, the Minister for the Interior, followed and said that recent strikes had been purely economic and had been settled by the patriotism of the workmen the employers, and the support of the Labour organisations. Stringent orders had been given to stop pacifist propaganda, which was tending to weaken the moral of the population.

M. Ribot regretted that the offensive of April 16 was not more successful. Yet, though the results, dearly bought, were glorious for French arms, what a wave of pessimism would have swept over the country had the Germans obtained such a result! Germany was more than ever driven to make peace, recoiling at nothing to gain that end. M. Ribot here referred to the receipt of a large cheque, of suspicious origin, by the manager of a Parisian journal, in connection with which an arrest had been made. Nothing, he said, could deter the Government in its duty. He refused liberty of discussion to those attempting either consciously or unconsciously to lead the country to a shameful peace.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Enemy Gas Attacks Fail.

London, July 8.
A Russian wireless official message states:—In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Volaporska, the enemy released gas. Enemy counter-attacks at Godov, and in the wood to the west of Konichy, failed. Dense attacks, supported by armoured cars, to the west of Vyejka, were repulsed. There is intense artillery firing to the east and south-east of Brzeziny.

COLLAPSE OF CHINESE MONARCHY.

Abdication of the Emperor.

London, July 8.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, the Emperor has abdicated.

The Monarchists Attacked.

London, July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that the ex-Premier, Tuan Chi-jai, reports that he attacked the Monarchists on Friday near Lang Fang. The Republicans advanced ten miles towards Peking, pursuing the enemy. President Li Yuan-hung has appointed Tuan Chi-jai as Premier and given him the President's seal for conveyance to Feng Kuo-chang, who will assume the Acting Presidency, and form a

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Terrible Slaughter by the French.

London, July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, continuing his story of how the German offensive was repulsed by the French (the first part of which appears in our earlier telegrams) says:—Farther west, the Germans gained possession of a small salient, but were immediately driven out. The feature of the fight here was the French trench-mortar barrage. From two batteries of these weapons, seven hundred heavy bombs of terrific explosive effect were showered on the German departure trench. The battle at the end of the trench was over by ten o'clock in the evening.

Farther west, it raged all night long, but with no better results for the enemy. Four of his regiments here must have suffered terrible slaughter. It was noted that they attacked carrying their packs, evidently intending to hold the ground. They had been told that they would find the plateau held only by strong posts instead of the powerful defence line which they actually encountered. General von Boehm's attempt to disperse with a long artillery preparation failed. It would have failed in any case, but the lack of preparation cost him even the temporary gain which a well-staged attack almost invariably secures.

Successful British Raids.

London, July 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided to the south-east of Hargicourt and to the north of Ypres.

A Costly German Experiment.

London, July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters gives further interesting details of the big German effort on Chemin des Dames on the 3rd instant. He states that the battle differed in important respects from most actions of the kind—firstly, the elaborate effort to secure an advantage by surprise; secondly, the failure, despite heavy sacrifices, to secure any result.

General von Boehm on this occasion resolved to test the dogma of the indispensability of a long artillery preparation, and there was an uneasy silence for twenty-four hours, preceding the attack. True, the French knew from prisoners that the Germans in front of the California casemate plateau had been relieved, and that a tired battalion of the 338th Regiment, which on June 3 allowed the *Stoßtruppen* to go forward unsupported to death, had been replaced by young troops, and that an attack was pending, but they had no clue as to the date or hour.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Germany and Austria Perceiving the Truth.

London, July 8.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Major Morsh, writing in the *Tages Zeitung*, significantly warns Germany against under-estimating General Brusiloff as a commander, owing to his pre-eminence and power over the Slav races. An article in the *Fremdenblatt* describes Austria as completely disillusioned about Russia and a separate peace.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

Nearly Forty Belgians Shot.

London, July 8.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Maastricht, *Les Nouvelles* states that twenty Belgians at Brussels and eighteen at Liege were shot on July 1.

BIG ITALIAN AERIAL RAID.

London, July 8.
An Italian official message says:—We drove off an enemy attempt to capture advanced posts on the Upper Valtellina. Our raiding squadrons dropped two and a half tons of explosives on the Military Mercury Extracting Works at Idria, causing damage and fire.

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

London, July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff are in conference with the Kaiser in Berlin.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LOAN.

Washington, July 7.
The United States has loaned to France for the war twenty millions sterling, making a total loaned to France of sixty-two millions and to all the Allies of 280 millions.

THE SPY DANGER.

New York, July 7.
Two Germans have been arrested, including a paymaster of the spy system. United States officials believe that information is reaching Germany in commercial messages to neutrals, hence the more severe censorship of cablegrams is expected. An investigation has been opened into the activities of German insurance companies, which have access to confidential information regarding the sailing of ships.

TRAMWAY SHELTER.

A Convenient Provision at Causeway Bay.

The Hongkong Tramway Company has again evinced its consideration for the convenience of the travelling public by creating a shelter at Causeway Bay for the use of first-class passengers who may be compelled to wait at this point for a connection.

Causeway Bay is a very busy terminus for the cars from Whitty Street and from Shaanwan, and we are sure that this shelter will be much appreciated by the public, particularly in wet weather. The building, which is erected on "the island," has been designed by Messrs. Leigh and Orange, and is very handsome and artistic. It is chiefly of strong half-timber construction, with coloured glazed ornamentation and rough cast panels; it has been roofed with green glazed Chinese Joss-House tiling, finished with characteristic enrichments. The inside of the shelter has good seating accommodation, and is fitted with ceiling fans and electric light. A "Standard Time" clock has been installed, and, to add to the convenience of the building, a public telephone has also been fitted.

The completion of the building has been greatly delayed by account of the tiles for the roof which were ordered from Canton having been captured by pirates, who not only refused to part with them, but held the contractors' representative for ransom.

Much Desired Candidate.

Mr. Graham Spence has been chosen prospective Liberal candidate for Enfield. In 1914 he was chosen to contest Mid-Surrey, but the Liberals there have now released him.

Two Suppressed Articles.

That it was calculated to prejudice discipline in the Navy, was detrimental to the best interests of the State, and an encouragement to our enemies were, Dr. Macnamara stated in Parliament recently, the grounds upon which the Chief Censor suppressed Mr. A. H. Pollen's article in *Land and Water*. Mr. Bonar Law informed Mr. Hogg that Mr. Norman Angell's article, written for the *New Republic*, was stopped because it contained statements which, at the time, were considered prejudicial to the public interest.

Dog-Detectives Reward.

"In recognition of special detective service," was the inscription on a silver-mounted collar for his dog, presented last month to Constable Scott, at Oreydon, in recognition of the help given by the dog in the capture of two thieves. The dog is a cross between an Irish terrier and an English greyhound, and on March 31 last its barking drew the attention of Scott and another constable to two men who were pilfering goods at Kenley Railway Station. Constable Scott, who has taken the dog with him on night duty for eighteen months, was given a sovereign for himself.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—Mr. Joseph Blatcheck's Performance 9.15

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. K. H. YAN, a Chinese graduate
studied in Hongkong, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this colony for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching Europeans
to read Chinese characters, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
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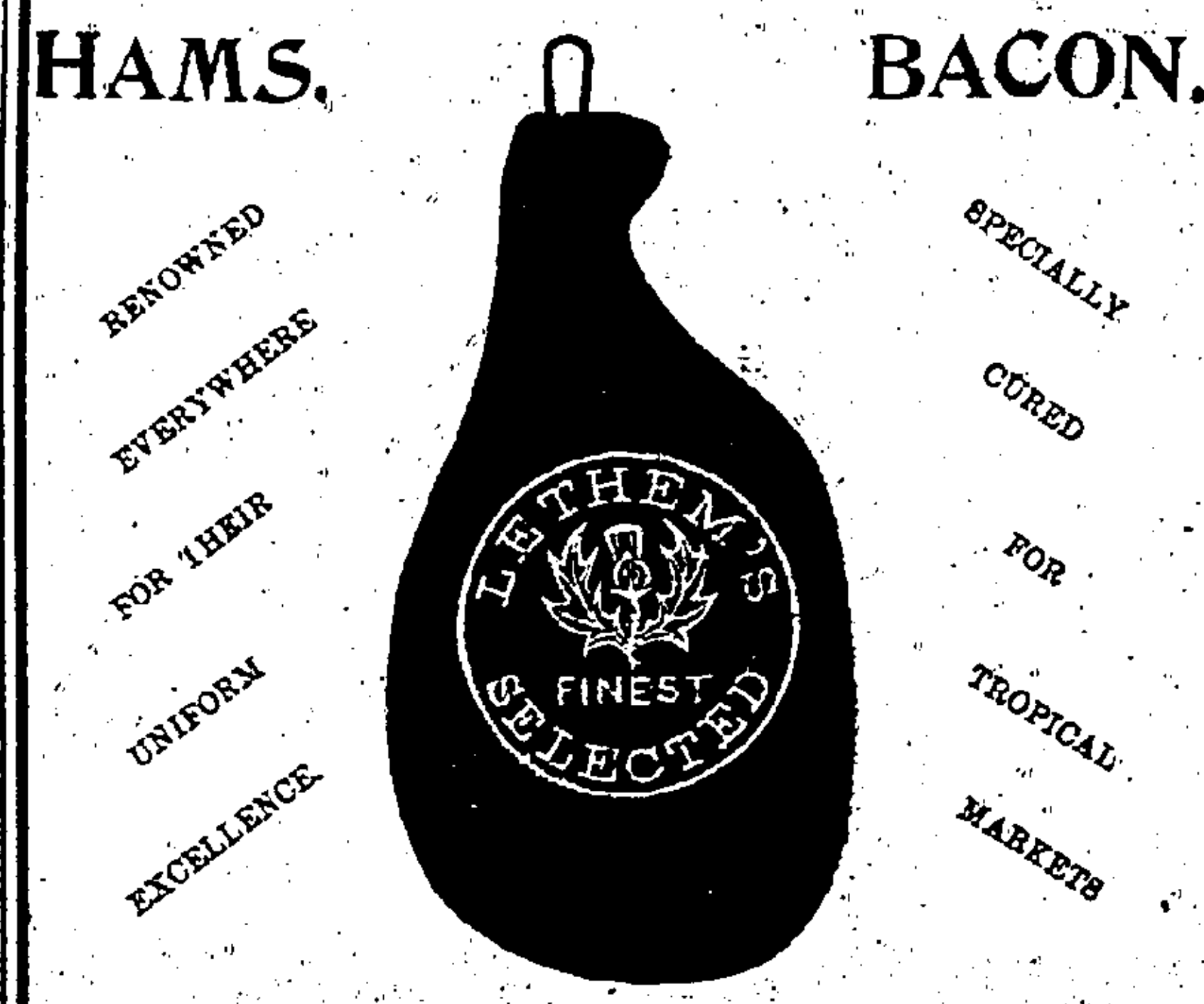
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GENERAL NEWS.

No Bread Deliveries.
Coalville (Leicestershire) Co-
operative Society has informed its
8,000 members that, the Govern-
ment having commandeered
several more of its best horses,
there will now be no deliveries
of bread.

A Destructive Boy.
An 11-year-old boy named
Ernest Harold Hurford, of West
Monkton, was, at Taunton recent-
ly, ordered to be sent to an
industrial school for setting fire
to and destroying three racks of
straw, valued at £225.

A Smash.
At Oswaldtwistle an Accrington
Corporation electric tramway
came into collision with a heavy
motor wagon. The front of the
car, which was full of workers,
was smashed, the driver, John
Bridge, aged 28, was severely
injured and the passengers were
badly shaken.

Dishonest Employees.
During the hearing of a charge
of theft against a carman at
Thames Police Court it was
stated that in three months his
employers, Messrs. C. Webster
and Co., master carmen and
contractors, had received claims
for more than £1,000 on account
of goods stolen.

Golden Rag-and-Bone Man.
When William Giles, a rag and
bone collector of the London
Borough, was arrested and charged
with failing to report and being
without a registration card, he was
found to be in possession of £23
in gold and £15 in silver. He
was fined £10 and handed over
to an escort, and his gold balance
of £13 was changed into Treasury
notes.

A Fighting Family.
Family records of Sergt-Major
Benham of Worthing, show an
aggregate of 142 years' Army
service. His grandfather had 32
years' service (including Water-
loo) to his credit, his uncle 32
years (including the Crimea), his
father 28 years (including the
Indian Mutiny), his brother 29
years, and Sergt-Major Benham
himself 21 years.

Oldest "Clerk of the Chapel."
British printers will learn with
regret of the death of Mr. O. G.
Brimmer, the oldest "clerk of the
chapel" in the kingdom. Nearly
every newspaper composing room
has its "clerk" whose duty it is
to keep a faithful record of com-
posing room affairs. For nearly
40 years Brimmer filled this
post on the Daily Chronicle, and
had only recently retired on a
well-earned pension. Mr. Brimmer
was in his eightieth year.

False Trade Declaration.
A fine of £200 was imposed by
the Westminster magistrate on
Wm. Smalley, of Batterworth and
Co., cotton waste merchants, Man-
chester, for making a false de-
claration to obtain a licence to
export goods. The firm had re-
presented that it had an offer
from a certain firm for 16 1/2 tons
of cotton waste, whereas the goods
were speculatively consigned to
an American branch. For the
defence it was pointed out that
there was no suggestion of trad-
ing with the enemy.

Bloodthirsty Professor.
Dr. Wechs has an article by
Professor Flamm, of Charlotten-
burg, advocating harsher treat-
ment of neutral ships with the
object of intimidating them to re-
main at home and leave the
British to risk their own ships.
"The best would be," the pro-
fessor writes, "if destroyed
neutral ships disappeared without
leaving a trace and with every-
thing on board, because, terror
would very quickly keep away
and travellers away from the
danger zones, and thus save a
number of lives."

Peer Refused Exemption.
Lord Napier and Ettrick applied
at the Saluk County Tribunal
recently for total exemption from
military service. On a former
occasion he was granted con-
ditional exemption, provided he
engaged in munitions work but
this had not been done and
consequently his application was
refused. Lord Napier is 40 years
of age. He is a member of the
Royal Ordnance Corps and has
served in the Boer War and in
the Egyptian Campaign.

GENERAL NEWS.

Germany's Deteriorated Currency.
Zinc money will shortly be minted in Germany to replace silver and nickel coins.

Special Prayers.
Special prayers were offered in many London churches recently for a blessing on the "crops and fruits of the earth."

Plucky French Aviator.
A French aviator who was taken prisoner at Verdun has succeeded in escaping. He reached France after covering 213 miles in 10 nights.

Returned Unopposed.
Sir Edward Parrott (Liberal) was recently returned unopposed to fill the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of South Edinburgh.

Founder of Liberty's Dead.
The death took place recently, at his country house, The Lee Manor, Great Missenden, of Sir Arthur Lasenby Liberty, the founder and chairman of Liberty, and Co. (Limited).

Army Promotions.
A recent Supplement to the London Gazette contained the names of 39 warrant and non-commissioned officers who have been promoted to second lieutenants for service in the field.

The Pig-tailed Warriors.
General Chang Fan's pig-tailed soldiers are for the time the masters of Peking. The Chinese papers report that they go about fully armed and terrify everybody. Recently some of them visited a Japanese circus which is situated outside the city, and after occupying the best seats refused to pay for them. The Japanese proprietor at once telephoned to the Japanese Consulate, which communicated with the Chinese police and gendarmes. Some police officers were sent to the circus, but instead of turning the soldiers out they paid for their seats, and moreover guaranteed payment for all seats taken by them on all future occasions.

A Fairy Story.
The New York Herald (Paris edition) last month announced that "the first contingent of Japanese troops landed at Marseilles on April 29th." The general belief in Paris, said the Herald, was that the Japanese would "fight shoulder to shoulder with a division of their Russian allies which has been holding a sector of the French front for months." Probably this fairy-story originated in the arrival at Marseilles of Japanese destroyers, but it is interesting to note that as long ago as September 1914 the papers at Marseilles announced the arrival—at Antwerp if we remember aright—of 200,000 Japanese troops.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. PLAMBERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars.
4 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

NEW MODEL
MOUTRIE PIANOS.

The best for extreme climates.
Guaranteed for a test period
of five years.

Good for a life-time.
INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.



N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockmann & Co., F.A.A.B., Brockmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots
Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663,
Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARBTON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICE.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2096. HONGKONG.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—MACAO; FURNISHED HOUSE for 6 weeks, from middle of July, containing 2 bedrooms, dining & sitting room and other conveniences. Apply J. M. M. I-A. Calçada da Paz Macao.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C.

OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

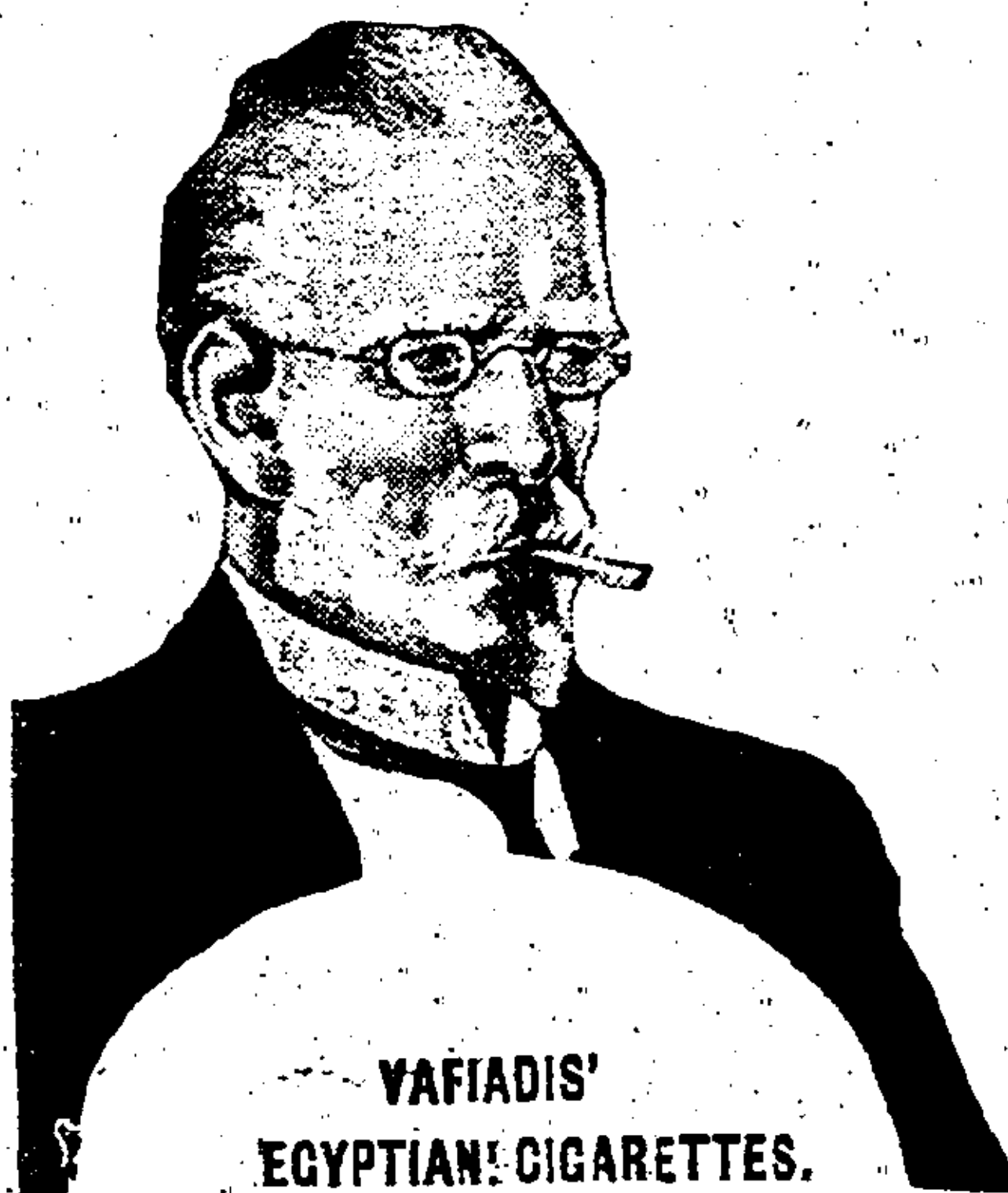
HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

*HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

JUST ARRIVED

"Indian" Motorcycles

ALL MODELS

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

2½ H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders	Price \$500.00
5 " Little Twin	\$650.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus	\$750.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model)	\$850.00

Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hongkong

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

NOTICES.

Wear AERTEX Cellular and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

AERTEX Cellular Underwear SHIRTS and PYJAMAS.

STOCKED IN ALL SIZES & QUALITIES BY

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BATHING COSTUMES

JUST ARRIVED

IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT STYLES

PRICES FROM \$2.00 UP.

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL. 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:

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FANS

IN

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FIXED AND OSCILLATING FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE. PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM. BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 422.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482.

E. HING
WING WOO STREET.
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1111.

DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

SCOTCH WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616

BIRTHS.

LEAVER.—On June 21, at Aldershot, England, the wife of H.P. Leaver, Chinese Maritime Customs, a son.
GARCIA.—On June 30, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E.A. de Garcia, a son.
HUTTON.—On June 25, at No. 70 The Bluff, Yokohama, the wife J.K. Hutton, a son.
LATIMER.—On June 30, at Mohkanshan, to Rev. and Mrs. James V. Latimer, American Baptist Mission, a son.

DEATHS.

CHISHOLM.—On June 28, at Chefoo, John Chisholm, (Engineer, China Navigation Co.).
JOHN.—Killed in action in France, on or about June 28, Alfred Daniel John (formerly of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Ltd., Shanghai), son of J.W.H. John, Chinese Maritime Customs' Service, Shanghai.

REMEDIOS.—On July 1, 1917, at The General Hospital, Shanghai, at 9 p.m., F.P. Place Remedios, aged 50 years.
FRASER.—Suddenly, at Hankow, on June 28, William Alexander Fraser, son of the late George Fraser, Burnside, Glasgow, and brother of Mrs. A.S. Malcolm, Shanghai.
BURTON.—On July 2, at No. 33 Rue Montauban, George Guy Burton (Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews), aged 60 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

GERMAN SPIES IN AMERICA.

In reading the telegrams of the past few days concerning the operation of the German spy system in the United States, the thought naturally suggests itself whether or not America is dealing in too kindly and generous a manner with enemy subjects and sympathizers within her borders. When the story came through of the happily unsuccessful submarine attack on the transports conveying the first of the U.S. contingents to France, it was impossible to shake off the idea that German spies had been at work, and since then we have read of the indignation felt in the States at the fact that the German Admiralty were able to plan the attack before the transports had reached the zone regarded as the most dangerous. As a sequel to this narrow escape of America's gallant sons, it is announced that further steps are now likely to be taken to combat the insidious spy system, more especially in the matter of cloaking the movements of military forces from the enemy. That, we should imagine, is a very necessary decision, and we can only express the hope that the measures resolved upon will make impossible a recurrence of the incident referred to.

The clear one looks into the matter the more obvious does it become that the Germans still have a widespread espionage system operating in the United States. The arrest of the organizer of "The Industrial Workers of the World," as a spy in the employ of Germany, is of itself significant, while the fact that German money has been pouring into the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania, where recently there have been dozens of strikes, carries its own lesson for the Federal and Central authorities. But even more serious than these revelations is the statement, officially ventured, that spies in the various governmental departments are furnishing information to Germany by means of wireless stations in Central and South America. It is a happy circumstance that, so far, America has had no serious troubles with the German-Americans, in the sense that they have not caused any internal dissension or rioting. They most probably realize that to attempt anything of the kind would be futile, for there is now no doubt as to America's capacity to maintain order within her own borders and, at the same time, to spare a big army of men for active service overseas. But the evil of having so many enemy sympathizers at large has its serious aspect, none the less, as the points to which we have made reference plainly indicate. According to recent American papers, the registration of Germans has been taking place all over the country, and these subjects of the Kaiser have been placed on their honour to "play the game." That, we are afraid, is placing too much trust in the German nature, for honour, as we conceive it, is about the last virtue which we should expect a German to display. The whole Hun method of warfare, apart from spying and intrigue, fully establishes that point.

One other consideration suggesting itself is whether the liberty given to the Press in the States is not being abused. We are all for the freedom of the Press, and we should not care to see repressed in America the absurd censorship blunders which have been made in England. But we realize, as every sensible person must, that, at a time like the present, the giving of unrestrained licence to the Press might easily, even though unintentionally, result in grave harm to the State. The American Press has been given almost absolute discretion up to the present, and while we have not the slightest doubt that the genuine American journals will use that discretion wisely, the danger of allowing the thousands of enemy-controlled organs throughout the States to enjoy unbridled freedom cannot be overlooked. We have hopes, now that this spy business has been brought so forcibly to the notice of the nation, that it will be thoroughly investigated, and, what is more, that the guilty ones, when brought to book, will be made an example of. As Senator Chamberlain says, when discovered they ought to be shot or hanged. Mercy and sentiment would certainly be wasted on these dangerous and unscrupulous creatures.

Exit Hsuan Tung.

The Monarchist aspirations in China have come to a dramatic and an undignified collapse by the "abdication" of the so-called Emperor, Hsuan Tung, after just one week's occupancy of the Throne. The news will, we imagine, be received with no surprise anywhere; it certainly will not in the South, where, from the very first sign of the Monarchist revival, the Republicans have shown to the world that they are not prepared to sit down under the rule of a Marquis monarch. General Chang Fan and his little clique of schemers have sadly over-reached themselves, and, as the leaders of a hopeless cause, they must be feeling sick and sorry men to-day. But the question now is whether the "abdication" will see the end of the trouble, or whether the Republicans will rest until they have brought punishment on the Monarchists. The Southern Provinces, it will be remembered, were planning an expedition against Chang Fan and his sympathizers long before the revival of the Monarchy, and we fear they will not be satisfied until this opportunist is removed, and the powers of the President fully restored. Whatever the future may have in store, it is certain that the Monarchist cause has received a staggering blow, and we can only hope that recent events will have the effect of clearing the political air and ushering in an era of peace and progress to the country as a whole.

The Need for Reprisals.

It is quite clear that unless reprisals are carried out on a scale commensurate with the many aerial attacks that have of late been made on London and other towns in the south-east of England, such raids may go on until the end of the war. The loss of life and the damage done are nothing in comparison with the expectations of the enemy, who still foolishly hopes that such raids will cause the British to be so disheartened that they will compel the Government to negotiate peace. Nothing of the kind can conceivably happen. But what must happen, and happen soon, are determined attacks by way of reprisal for such air raids. It is an indisputable fact that the enemy considers such raids as legitimate warfare, and it therefore behoves us to pay him back in his own coin. The so-called moral aspect of the question should no longer deter us, as it did not long deter us in retaliating against the gas attacks. The Germans, we learned from the attacks on Karlsruhe and Freiburg, have a positive horror of aerial attacks, and therefore nothing is more likely to predispose them to bring about a stoppage of such warfare against non-combatants than a good taste of it applied to themselves.

Is London Adequately Defended?

The latest telegrams point to a most unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding the defence of London: and our Home coast towns generally against aerial raids. It appears that the enemy aircraft flew "leisurely," and in a manner that "was so slow that it looked like a parade." This, if true, and there seems good reason to believe that it is true—is appalling. An effective remedy must be found without delay, and the most likely remedy is a larger addition to our defensive air-craft fleet and, if necessary, of a more powerful make of machine. Important and indeed necessary as it is that we should have more machines, we attach much more weight to the effect likely to be produced by reprisals on the enemy in the shape of similar air-attacks. The panic that the Germans fatuously hoped to arouse in the inhabitants of London is much more likely to be evident in the Germans when they have a few bombs whizzing around Cologne, Freiburg, Karlsruhe, Trier, and other German towns.

Farewell Concert.

The staff and students of St. Paul's College are giving a farewell concert to Mr. E.G. Stewart (who is shortly leaving for the front) on the 12th instant, at 7 p.m.

DAY BY DAY.

THE WORLD IS SLOW TO BELIEVE THAT A SIX IS BLACK AS LONG AS IT PAYS WELL.

To-morrow's Anniversary. It was a year ago to-morrow that the British captured Constantinople.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.13/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Too Much Opium.

A Chinese woman, aged 21, living at 208, Canton Road, Kowloon, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of an overdose of opium, the drug being self-administered.

After 13 Years.

For the unlawful possession of a quantity of opium, a Chinese was fined \$10 by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, on 14 days' hard labour. It was stated that the man had one previous conviction, but that was thirteen years ago.

Concealed in His Waistcoat.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with importing 40 taels of prepared opium. The man was arrested coming off a steamer, and it is alleged that he had the drug concealed in the pockets of a close-fitting waistcoat. A remand was ordered.

Sugar-candy in His Hat.

Wearing a panama hat, the crown of which was very well filled out, a Chinese on Holt's Wharf yesterday aroused the suspicions of a watchman, and, on being stopped and asked to remove his hat, it was discovered that it was full of stolen sugar-candy. Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the man to one month's hard labour at the Magistracy to-day.

Ship's Crockery Stolen.

A coolie formerly employed to help unload ships at Holt's Wharf, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court to-day, with stealing a quantity of crockery ware from a ship lying alongside. The man was seen leaving the ship with the goods under his arm. It was stated that there was very little thieving going on there now. Defendant was sent to gaol for one month.

The Grasshopper Catcher.

A grasshopper catcher was before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being in unlawful possession of two sheets of zinc iron. Inspector Sim stated that it was believed to have been stolen from Gordon's Engineering Works, Bay View. The man said he was out catching grasshoppers, when he found the iron. Sentence of seven days' hard labour was passed.

The Hongkong Theatre.

At this theatre some very good pictures have been shown of late, and the chief one in Saturday's programme—"The Blue King"—bore a very favourable comparison with any of them. It was a splendid achievement in photography and the dramatic incidents depicted were followed with deep interest by the audience. The other pictures, mainly comedies, were also very good.

Mutual Recriminations.

An Indian Sergeant told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that he saw some coolies sewing bags on the pavement, in Connaught Road West, and when he approached, the coolies ran away. He was about to pick up the bags when a Chinese approached him and offered a bribe of fifty cents to leave the bags alone. In answer to the charge this morning, the Chinese said that he did not offer the bribe. The Sergeant took it from his pocket. The case was adjourned.

Wrong in the Head.

The occupant of 17, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, found a strange Chinese in his house late on Saturday night, and handed him over to the Police. It was stated by Sergeant Caygill to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that the man appeared to be strange in his head, and had better be under medical observation. His Worship asked the man where he had come from, and the man made an unintelligible answer. The case was remanded for a medical examination.

A MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Unveiling Ceremony Performed by Sir Henry May.

There was a large congregation, principally Chinese, at St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning, on the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial window to the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Stewart, who were killed by Chinese during an anti-foreign riot in Fukien some twenty-two years ago. The window had been presented by children of the murdered missionaries—the Rev. A. D. Stewart and his brother and sister, and the ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) the window, prior to the unveiling, being covered by a Union Jack and the Chinese flag. An address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Lord Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander).

The Bishop of Victoria said:—Some Greeks who had come up to Jerusalem desired to see Our Lord Jesus Christ and Andrew and Philip brought them to Him. They caused Our Lord to have a vision of the Gentile people becoming His followers. He seemed to see these Greeks as the first fruits of the multitudes who should believe on His name, but He saw a necessary condition that must be fulfilled before that vision could be realised. The sacrifice of Himself and His Apostles was a preliminary essential and so He used these words, which might seem at first to have no connection with those Greeks coming to Him. We have a vision of the multitudes of China becoming followers of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of China making for the peace of the whole world because of her righteousness and integrity. The people that have been gathered in are the first fruits, like those Greeks who came to Christ, but for the fulfilment of that vision there must be sacrifice.

His Excellency the Governor has just unveiled a beautiful window that has been presented to this Church. It is a representation of Christ and his four Apostles, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John and St. Andrew. They laid the foundations of the Christian Church by sacrificing themselves. The window is in memory of Robert and Louisa Stewart; in due course a tablet will be erected asserting that fact. Robert Stewart was a man who had great prospects in the Homeland; he had passed through one of our best English schools and had done well at Trinity College, Dublin. He was about to be qualified as a barrister and to no doubt attain great eminence at the English Bar. There was in front of him the prospect of a high position and great wealth but at that period there came before his mind a vision of the non-Christian multitudes of this earth becoming the followers of Christ, and like the Lord Jesus Christ and His Apostles he realised that vision could only be fulfilled with his sacrifice. He sacrificed his prospects at the Bar and all his wealth and offered himself to go out to China forty years ago. For nineteen years he and his devoted wife laboured amongst the Chinese in the Province of Fukien. It was a long series of self-sacrifices. In those days the Chinese did not believe in Christian missionaries. He built his theological college to train the students and to sooner had he built it than the Chinese burnt it down. But that did not check his earnestness for the Gospel's sake.

He and his wife pleaded with the people in England and Ireland to send out more agents to preach the Gospel to the people of China and in response to his appeal a considerable number, especially ladies, were sent out. I suppose you all know the pathetic story of the end of their earthly career. In the month of July 1895 they went to their bungalow on the hill in order to rest and pray to God. They finished their quiet days of prayer on July 31st with the words from the Holy Communion service in which they all united, "Here we offer and present ourselves, our souls and bodies to be a living sacrifice unto Thee." Early on the following morning eighty men, who were called the sect of the vegetarians (ignorant people who thought that if they murdered the foreigners the officials would give them rewards), came up the hill; you know the story how they murdered Robert and Louisa Stewart and two of their little children, the faithful Irish nurse who was attending the children and six lady missionaries who had come out to devote their lives to China. Three of the children who were there escaped with their lives and the three elder boys were away in England at school. When matters were dealt with the Chinese Governor sent the Prime Minister of England, Lord Salisbury, what compensation should be given to the Stewarts and the C.M.S. Mission for this. The reply was that no compensation was to be received whatever. They had gone out to risk their lives for China and that was enough. And you know the sequel, how five of the surviving six children dedicated themselves to China and came out to preach the Gospel to the Chinese people. You know what has been done here by the agency of the members of that family who have devoted their lives to work in this place. Those grains of wheat fell into the ground and died at Fukien and we can see the fruit to-day. Forty-one years ago when Robert Stewart came to China you could have counted the members of our Church in that Province by the tens; now there are over 13,000. Then I suppose there were scarcely any Chinese clergy; now there are over twenty in that Diocese.

Sir John Jordan in speaking in London in the beginning of the month of May said he was greatly struck by the enormous change which had come over the Chinese people and government in the forty years he had been in China. When he came out the Chinese hated missionaries; now they turned to them for guidance. Last year the Civil Governor of Canton invited all the educational missionaries to his Yamen and said he had done so in order to thank them for what they were doing to help to put modern education in the way of the Chinese. These are indications of the rich fruit that has come from the ears of wheat that fell into the ground on August 1st, 1895. But now has come a time for you Chinese to take up the same spirit of self-sacrifice.

The war has necessitated many missionaries being withdrawn from the field while on furlough from China. James Stewart laid down his life for his country in the war some months ago. Another brother has been wounded and now Mr. Evan Stewart feels he is called to go to help his country in this time of crisis. I hope the Rev. Arthur Stewart will soon come back, but owing to the difficulties of travel it is very likely that Miss Kathleen Stewart will not be able to return for some time. How is the work to be carried on? I answer, it must be carried on by you Chinese. Have you got a vision of all the Chinese people coming into the Christian Church? Think how you are getting a good education through the agency of the missionaries; it must be well to sacrifice everything for Christ's sake and for your country's sake. If you are looking forward to using your good education to get money, so many more dollars and a better worldly position you will never realise the vision, of China being Christian. The future clergy, catechists and Bible women of China must not be poor ignorant people who can get no better pay in any other way, but they must be the best educated men and women who have the most brilliant prospects. Parents in making marriages for their sons and daughters must not marry them to non-Christians because they have lots of money; but they must be willing to sacrifice that because they are Christians. Stained glass windows must be provided in future not by Western people but by the Chinese people themselves. As you look at that window and think of the heroism of the family that it commemorates, pray to God that you all may have the same spirit of self-sacrifice. Then the vision shall be fulfilled and from China there will come a multitude who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

Brigadier-General Hale. Colonel Harry C. Hale, Officer Commanding the 15th U.S. Infantry, Tientsin, has received a telegram confirming his promotion to Brigadier-General. Chinese Labour in Glasgow. In the House of Commons recently Mr. Snowden asked the Minister of Munitions if Chinese labour has been introduced into the works of Messrs. R. MacLaren, Port Eglinton Ironworks, Glasgow; and, if so, how and by whom had this labour been recruited; and if the Trade Unions were previously consulted and agreed. Mr. K. H. MacLaren, Secretary of the Glasgow Trades Council, and found that twenty Chinese labourers were employed by this firm. These men were ship's firemen, and were recruited in London. Instructions had been sent to the firm to remove the labour in question. (Hear, hear.)

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The term "tommy" for bread is still used with a certain amount of freedom in these days, and not alone in the Army, says the Chronicle. The docket is, for one, well acquainted with it. Another term that makes use of it is "tuke," which has also a wider meaning to cover food generally, and is associated with prison fare as well. We have, however, never heard it used in these senses, but only with reference to bread, which has, as might be expected, quite a number of slang words associated with it.

"Doorstep" and "slob," to denote thick slices of bread, we know, while there is also "tack," used of bread in contradistinction to "hard tack," or ships' or Army biscuits. Terms not quite so familiar, however, are "rock," for hard bread, and "slinger," for a piece of bread floating in tea. And then there is "dork," another word for a thick slice, such as used to be (the past tense is necessary) sold at the coffee-stalls and the "good pull-up for carmen" establishments. One knows what a "dork" is, but why "dork"?

The Navy, which, after all, is a highly practical institution, will be overjoyed by the award of the Compensatory Gallantry Medal to Able Seaman Rawles, the man at the wheel during the great adventure of the Broke. The medal is awarded by the lower deck as the Victoria Cross of the senior service, to which the V.C. is something in the nature of a general nuisance, because it carries with it the right to a salute upon boarding and leaving the quarter-deck, to turning out of a guard, and so forth. The one is "For Valour," the other "For Gallantry," and, to the severely common sense mind of Jack Tar, valour and gallantry are very much of a machine; so, contenting himself with the further practical reflection that his decoration is distinguished by a bigger clasp and more ribbon than his older brother, he composedly "carries on."

"Men who breakfast out, or who give breakfasts, are generally dangerous characters; I would not trust them." Thus Lady St. Juliana, in "Sybil" one of the best-drawn of Disraeli's political great ladies. Still, according to Le Figaro, Mr. Lloyd George's innovation in entertaining General Petain and the Inter-Parliamentary Committee to "a very British breakfast of bacon and Ceylon tea" proved a great success. In this connection it is curious to note how the meaning of "breakfast" as a social function has varied in the course of time. When, in June, 1868, Queen Victoria signified her partial return to social life by what would now be called a "garden party" in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, her guests were commanded to attend a "breakfast." Many of the newspapers which voiced the popular sentiment at the lengthy seclusion of the Court made merry over the notion of a breakfast which began at 4 p.m. Nevertheless, long after the outdoor entertainments at Syon, Osterley, and other great houses were christened "garden parties," at Buckingham Palace they continued to be called "breakfasts."

Another Midland castle has become a home of rest for convalescent soldiers—that of Marston, in the heart of Warwickshire. It is a perfect example of an inland fortress of the time of Edward III., and is wonderfully well preserved. The castle is surrounded by a moat, wide and deep, and the noble gateway towers show deep incisions caused by the archers in sharpening their arrow heads. The old world place, until lately a retreat for the Anglican laity, seems everywhere to suggest the military spirit of to-day. It sheltered the ill-fated Richard III. just before Bosworth Field.

New York State and Boxing. Boxing matches throughout New York State have been prohibited.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

Nasty Accident to a Jockey.

Notwithstanding that the weather on Saturday was gloriously fine, and the Jockey Club had been at great pains in drawing up an excellent programme, the crowd at Happy Valley, on the occasion of the Third Gymkhana Meeting of the season, was pitifully small. It is rather difficult to understand why these meetings are not better attended, especially in view of the fact that there were no counter-attractions. Probably the heat, which was very great, kept many people away, more especially the ladies, of whom there were very few present. One of the most interesting items on the programme was the Ladies' Nomination, in which the competitors did some quick work in changing the saddles of their mounts.

The afternoon was somewhat spoiled by the accident which befel Mr. Harold Seth in the Hurdle Race, the last but one event on the programme. Several ponies started and there was a good get-away. When the ponies were nearing the straight leading up to the Black Rock, they were more or less bunched together and jumped the first hurdle almost in a double row, Seth on his mount being in the rear. It is difficult to say what really happened as the distance was so great that a clear vision could not be obtained, but it would seem that the pony caught its foot on the top of the hurdle and both horse and rider were thrown heavily to the ground. Seth was pitched against the railings, a blow over the eye rendering him unconscious. Dr. Forsyth was fortunately at the meeting and quickly went to the spot, giving all the assistance he could. Seth was later sent to Hospital.

During the afternoon the Band of the 74th Peshawar played popular selections of music under the able directorship of Bandmaster Christian.

Five Furlongs Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st June, that have run in Hongkong and not won a race at Official meetings, Off Days, or Gymkhana since January 1st, 1917. Ladies' Nomination and similar events are not considered as Races, winners of these events therefore being eligible unless otherwise disqualified.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief, 152lb (Mr. Seth) 1
Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 150lb (Mr. Adams) 2

Meers Baith, Ross & Sedgwick's Social Schemer, 148lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 3
Mr. Staves' Sinoia, 158lb (Mr. Gegg) 0

Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 156lb (Mr. Kremer) 0
Mr. Mapco's Oak Bay, 150lb (Mr. Barton) 0

Time: 1 min. 19 4/5 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner, \$12.80.
Places:—1st, \$6.80; 2nd, \$14.30; 3rd, \$7.90.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 2, 1st, \$434.
" 94, 2nd, 124.
" 10, 3rd, 82.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200.
Distance one mile.

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 151lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 154lb (Mr. Seth) 2

Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, 152lb (Mr. Gegg) 2
Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 150lb (Mr. Kremer) 0

Mr. Nemo's Cloudlands, 149lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Time: 2 min. 58 1/5 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$7.90.
Places:—1st, \$5.60; 2nd, \$5.40; 3rd, 7.20.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 3, 1st, \$728.70
" 2, 2nd, 156.15
" 1, 3rd, 156.15

Class Handicap: A Class: Three Quarter Mile Race.—For China ponies.
Messrs. Baith, Ross and Sedgwick's King Dick, 156lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1

Mr. Cottager's Ploughfield, 155lb (Mr. Seth) 2
Mr. J. H. Congdon's New Ally II, 149lb (Mr. Barton) 3

Mr. Nemo's Hush Hush, 155lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt, 151lb (Mr. Kremer) 0

Time: 1 min. 35 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$11.30.
Places:—1st, \$7.20; 2nd, \$7.40

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 188, 1st, \$773.50
" 34, 2nd, 231.00
" 91, 3rd, 110.50

Ladies' Nomination.—Saddling Race. Riders start mounted on bareback ponies, carrying saddles on their arms. Ride to a point indicated, dismount, saddle pony, remount, and gallop back to winning post. Entrance free. Souvenirs presented by the Club to Ladies and Riders nominated.

Mr. F. Sutton, nominated by Mrs. G. Morton Smith 1
Mr. J. H. Congdon, nominated by Mrs. A. N. Other 2

Mr. C. H. Elson, nominated by Mrs. Forsyth 3
Mr. Roderick Barton, nominated by Miss Lammett 0

Mr. W. J. Morrison, nominated by Mrs. Stackhouse 0
Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$23.70
Places:—1st, \$11.60; 2nd, \$11.30.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 35, 1st, \$809.20
" 155, 2nd, 231.20
" 22, 3rd, 115.10

Class Handicap: B Class: Three Quarter Mile Race.—For China ponies.
Messrs. Baith, Ross and Sedgwick's Town Mouse, 156lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1

Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 148lb (Mr. Adams) 2
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whippier-in, 158lb (Mr. Barton) 3

Sir Paul's Magic Dahlia, 149lb (Mr. Seth) 0
Mr. Mapco's Oak Bay, 147lb (Mr. F. Sutton) 0

Time: 1 min. 36 3/5 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner, \$12.
Places:—1st, \$8.20; 2nd, \$16.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 40, 1st, \$833
" 186, 2nd, 238
" 249, 3rd, 119

Hurdle Race, Five Furlongs, over Three Hurdles.—China ponies that have started in any event at last two Gymkhana, and Troop ponies.

Mr. F. Sutton's Hush, 155lb 1
Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 155lb 2

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Sinoia, 155lb 3
Mr. Harold Seth's Pingwa Chief, 155lb 0

Mr. Adams' Hush Oa, 155lb 0
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Chieftain, 155lb 0

Mr. W. J. Morrison's Bing Boy, 155lb 0
Mr. Congdon's Damppling, 155lb 0

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$21.80
Places:—1st, \$8.10; 2nd, \$11.30; 3rd, \$7.50.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 262, 1st, \$858.90
" 228, 2nd, 245.49
" 299, 3rd, 122.70

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.—For China ponies.
Messrs. Baith, Ross and Sedgwick's King Dick, 164lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1

Dr. Forsyth's (Rev. late Merry Monarch) 160lb (Mr. Barton) 2
Mr. Nemo's Cloudlands, 154lb (Mr. Beith) 3

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt (late King Ben), 150lb (Mr. Kremer) 0
Time: 2 mins. 51/5 sec.

Pari-mutuel:—Winner, \$12.
Places:—1st, \$5.60; 2nd, \$5.90.
Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 168, 1st, \$892.50
" No. 146, 2nd, 255.00
" No. 55, 3rd, 127.50

Scottish Shale Workers.
A demand was recently made for an increase in wages to the extent of 1s. per day by the Scottish shale workers. Altogether about four thousand men are concerned. They are at present receiving 10s. per day, and have had their wages raised by 40 per cent since the war broke out.

Capt. G. W. Anderson.
Friends of Mr. G. W. Anderson, formerly in the Yokohama office of Messrs. Findlay, Richardson and Co., who went home in September, 1915, to join the British Army, will be interested to hear that he recently obtained his captaincy. He held a commission in the 9th Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment, but was attached to the 14th Queens.

The Japan Gazette says that Captain Anderson has for some time been in the neighbourhood of Salonica.

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LOVE OF THE LAW.

Judges Who Find the
Work Interesting.

Why is it that so many judges have remained on the Bench long after they have earned the right to retire? (asks the *Law Journal*). At the present time there are four Supreme Court judges who have served for more than fifteen years, and six Court judges who have been on the Bench over a quarter of a century.

One reason, perhaps, for this attachment to judicial work is that it is very interesting. "The law dry? I deny it," exclaimed Baron Bramwell. Many other famous judges have left on record their love of the law. The late Lord Coleridge was an exception. In the letters which he addressed to an American friend he said that while his work as an advocate was barely interesting, his work as a judge was positively repulsive. "I simply hate law," Lord Bowen once observed to an intimate friend, adding, however, with characteristic wisdom, "A man may be a fool to choose a profession, but he must be an idiot to give it up." But Lord Coleridge and Lord Bowen had strong literary inclinations, and probably their dislike of the law was born of their love of literature.

The great majority of judges have possessed a strong love of their profession, some even for the technical part of the law. Lord Wendleydale once apologised for his late arrival at a dinner party by informing his hostess that he could not tear himself away from a "beautiful demurrer."

Mr. Justice Paterson found so much pleasure in his work on the Bench that he was afraid that he might continue it after his increasing deafness made it expedient in the public interest that he should retire, and he exacted a promise from a friend—which was faithfully fulfilled—that he would tell him immediately he thought his impaired power of hearing unfitted him for his work. Are there (asks the *Law Journal*) any veterans on the Bench in these days, whether in the Supreme Court or the County Courts, who have entrusted such a mentor with the delicate task of determining their length of service?

ILL THROUGH NEGLECT.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of unselfishness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden, and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is Anemia—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realise that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and back aches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at shops, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seeburn Road, Shanghai (who send one bottle for \$1.50, or 6 for \$8/-, post free) for substitutes do not help you.

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"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 9th day of July 1917.
C. H. P. HAY,
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L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo	MON., 16th July, at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keel- ung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yoko- hama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 [WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Satsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	T. 16,000 [SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 [WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Slyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 [TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,000 [SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 [FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya	T. 8,000 [TUESDAY, 10th July.

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SHANGHAI	Sunning	10th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	12th July at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, C'FOO & TIENSINKUEICHOW	Yingchow	14th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	14th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	17th July at noon.

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Tjibodas		in port	10th July	Kobe via MOJI

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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
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Haihong... J. W. Evans... TUES., 17th July, at noon.

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MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 15th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st July at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Kobe Shipbuilding.

An Osaka journal reports that a freight steamer of 10,300 tons gross register, which was laid down at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, and sold while on the stocks to a British firm, was launched recently. The keels of six other steamers have been laid at the Dockyard and the vessels will be launched by the end of the year.

Saving Steel in Shipbuilding.

It is interesting in connection with the United States big ship-building push to learn that in mercantile shipbuilding, before she declared war, no fewer than 140 ships were ordered on the Isherwood system of construction. They represent a deadweight carrying capacity of 1,344,000, and it is estimated that the saving in steel by adopting this system is 40,000 tons. Within the last week or so, says the "Journal of Commerce" Mr. J. W. Isherwood, the patents of the system, has received further requests to proceed to the States, in connection with the construction of standard ships, and Japan, which is taking up the same idea, will afterwards be visited by Mr. Isherwood at the request of shipbuilders in that country. It is noteworthy that 700 ships have been built, or are under construction, on this system despite the fact it was only introduced a little over eight years ago, and it claims, we believe, 95 per cent. of the oil tank vessels now being built throughout the world. Mr. Isherwood, who is comparatively a young man, was formerly a member of the technical staff of Lloyd's. Of considerable importance is the fact that out of a total of 673 ships which have been built on the Isherwood system, and which represent a total deadweight carrying capacity of 5,201,000 tons, the enormous amount of 150,000 tons of steel has been saved, as against what would have been required for the construction of the ships in the ordinary way. It is estimated by a well-known naval architect that if the Government is likely to give out contracts for 200 ships by adopting the Isherwood system 34,000 tons of steel could be saved.

U. S. and Interred Enemy Ships.

Recent Washington advices state that a further survey of the seized German and Austrian ships shows that 71 will be ready for sea within a few months. Only the discovery of concealed damages will delay the work beyond that time given. The Shipping Board estimates that \$35,722 gross tons of shipping can be placed at the disposal of the Allies to supplement the food transportation if the Administration determines to make use of those ships. In less than a month difficulties have been overcome which it was feared might have rendered the ships useless for a very long time. The smaller vessels will be ready for sea in less than four months. Only the great liners like the Vaterland and Amerika will require more time. The steamers Clara Mennig and Portonia have already been commissioned, the former to the Italian and the latter to the French Government for one voyage. "The placing of these vessels at the disposal of the French and Italians does not indicate a policy as to the disposition of interned ships," said the Chairman of the Shipping Board. "They have been loaned to these Governments for one voyage. This is not a part of the programme which the Shipping Board is working out for recommendation as to the use of the interned vessels. It is simply a step taken to meet an immediate need." Repair work will centre on cargo carriers for the present, and the larger passenger ships will be turned over to the Navy Department for training ships for recruits. "It is possible," Mr. Denman said, "that they will be converted into transports later if military expeditions are sent to Europe."

The Shanghai Libel Case.

The case of Dr. E. L. Marsh v. Hayley Morris was mentioned last week before H. M. Full Court, with whom an appeal has been lodged against the verdict given by the jury at the trial of an action for libel. Mr. W. A. O'Flaherty in the absence through indisposition of Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the plaintiff and respondent in the appeal, and Mr. R. F. O. Mater for the defendant and appellant. The case was adjourned for a week.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

GREAT AIR RAID ON LONDON.

Detailed and Descriptive Account.

London, July 7.

It is officially stated that at about 9.30 this morning considerable numbers of hostile aircraft, probably two parties, appeared over the Isle of Thanet and the east coast of Essex. After dropping bombs on Thanet, the raiders proceeded towards London, moving parallel with the north bank of the Thames. Approaching London from the north-east, they changed their course and proceeded north and west, crossing London from north-west to south-east. Bombs were dropped on various places in the metropolitan area. The number of raiders is uncertain. There were probably about twenty. Our artillery and a large number of aeroplanes attacked the raiders. Reports as to the results of the engagements, the extent of the damage and the casualties have not yet been received.

The raiders, unlike their predecessors, undoubtedly took risks, for the shrapnel was seen bursting everywhere about them. A big running fight was witnessed over the southern suburbs. British airmen were seen to get right amongst the raiders, but the latter subsequently rose and the haze obscured further operations. Pending a further official announcement, the damage is far less than has been anticipated.

Few of the public realised that it was a raid until the bomb-dropping commenced. The spectacle of the excited crowds, despite all warnings, watching the flight of the flock of vultures constituted curious testimony to the character of Londoners generally. If the promoters of these raids could have witnessed it they would have got rudely shaken out of the illusion of tens of thousands of panic-stricken people rushing to the cellars.

When the guns were first heard many did not realise that it meant an air raid, so accustomed have the people become to such sounds. However, the roar becoming louder, there was a rush for the streets, when an amazing spectacle met the eye. Moving over the city was a big fleet of aeroplanes proceeding in slow, almost stately, procession. At first, they were believed to be ours and one could hear such remarks as "It's all right; they're ours," but a great burst of shells round and amongst them and the sounds of exploding bombs quickly dispelled the idea. Although many, according to the instructions of their employers, proceeded to the basements and other comparatively safe places, hundreds of thousands watched the spectacle from open doors and windows, from the roofs and the streets.

When the raiders got beyond the city the anti-aircraft guns ceased and our airmen were seen making towards the squadron from various directions. The enemy thereupon ascended into the more hazy atmosphere and although sharp reports of machine guns were heard it was impossible from the city to follow events closely. Altogether, the enemies' stay over the city lasted about twelve minutes. Among the numerous distinguished spectators of the raid were the Premier, and Mr. and Mrs. Asquith.

At one of the Law Courts His Lordship said: "I think we are as safe here as anywhere," but as the Court emptied His Lordship also left. On resuming he said it seemed to him the best thing was to stay where they were. "This was the general view. For example the County Council issued a statement assuring parents that their children were safer in school than in the streets and expressing the hope that parents would leave their children entirely in the care of the teachers during raids."

Stories are coming in from several southern and western suburbs describing a succession of desperate and exciting aerial duels.

To-day's raid was the biggest hitherto. The enemy came over London like hawks, flying low and in close formation despite a perfect hail of shells from the anti-aircraft guns. On approaching the city their pace seemed to slow down. The raiders were plainly visible to the naked eye and appeared like huge blackbirds. There was a perfect rain of bombs as they proceeded south-west over the metropolitan area, a splendid view being had from Reuter's roof. The bombs dropped with a great crash. The returning raiders, viewed from a south-east suburban town, seemed to number over forty, but this was due to shrapnel bursts showing black against the white clouds. Field-glasses revealed twenty-six machines, apparently twenty-one German and five British. The latter were attacking vigorously judging by the bursts of machine gun fire. The German machines were much bigger. One British airmen in most courageous style flew to meet the approaching fleet, passed right through and then turned and joined the pursuers. No bombs were dropped in this town but shrapnel fragments were numerous as the guns were most active. Most of the hospitals in the bombed area are busy, but generally the raid was not so serious as last raid. Business premises were warned half an hour before the attack, hence undoubtedly many lives were saved as more people took cover.

Mr. Lloyd George called a special meeting of experts in the afternoon at Downing Street in connection with the raid. He subsequently drove to the raided districts accompanied by Viscount French, General Smuts, Mr. Barnes and Viscount Milner. Crowds in the East End cheered the party.

Mr. Joynton Hicks on Monday will ask the Premier to appoint a Committee to enquire into the causes of the failure to cope effectively with raiders and whether the Cabinet will order punitive raids on German munition towns on the Rhine.

An anti-German outburst took place in the East End in the afternoon. Three alien shops were attacked and their windows were smashed. The furniture of one was thrown into the street. The police dispersed the mob.

The Admiralty reports that the Dunkirk flights watching for the returning raiders missed them, but encountered and destroyed three enemy seaplanes and also downed four aeroplanes.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aeroplanes engaged the returning raiding squadron 40 miles off the east coast. Two enemy machines were observed to crash into the sea, and a third fell in flames at the mouth of the Scheldt. All of ours returned.

The Casualty Roll.

It is officially stated that the casualties of to-day's air raid, according to latest reports, are 28 men, six women and three children killed, and 74 men, 30 women and 37 children injured. Another enemy aeroplane was brought down at the mouth of the Thames.

PEACE PROCESSION IN AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam, July 8.

Thirty thousand marched in a peace procession at Brussels and were addressed by the Czech Deputies.

A telegram was sent to Emperor Karl requesting him to adhere to the peace policy.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MORE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Violent German Attacks on Four Sectors.

London, July 8.

A French communiqué states:—All night there has been an intense German bombardment from the north of Laffaux Mill to Froimont Farm, preceded by violent attacks on four different sectors on this front. After desperate fighting, enemy masses were driven off with very heavy losses. North and east of Laffaux Mill and east of Pantheon, our positions are entirely maintained.

Between Les Boves and Froimont Farm, an attack developed on a front of three kilometres. After several hours' struggle, the enemy was ejected from the first line elements which he had penetrated. We have appreciably extended the position which we retook on July 1, east of Cerny.

We brilliantly carried three strong salients on the left bank of the Meuse, namely one to the west of Marthomme and two to the south-west of Hill 304. Counter-attacks were repulsed.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE EXTENDED DANGER ZONE.

The Hague, July 8.

Replying to representations made by the Dutch Minister in London in connection with the extension of the British danger zone in the North Sea, the British Government on the 6th inst. declared that the measure is in no wise anti-Dutch but is exclusively prompted by military considerations and with a view to blocking the entrance to British waters against enemy forces.

The Dutch Government has replied hoping that the intended measure will be reconsidered.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

Paris, July 8.

During the week from the 1st inst. the arrivals were 947 and the departures 1053. The sinkings were four vessels over and four under 1,600 tons. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

London, July 7.

The Admiralty reports that a British destroyer on the 6th inst. was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. One officer and seven men were killed.

PILGRIMS OF ISLAM.

Rome, July 7.

A semi-official telegram from Jeddah states that a Mission composed of Mussulmans from Tripoli, Cyrenaica, Erythraea and Italian Somaliland has arrived there and was cordially greeted by the inhabitants.

The Mission is studying the question of pilgrimages to the holy places of Islam on behalf of the Mussulman subjects of the Italian colonies.

FRENCH SUBMARINE TORPEDOED.

London, July 7.

A French official announcement states: A French submarine was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. Several officers and crew were lost.

THE CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION QUESTION.

Ottawa, July 7.

An analysis of the voting in the House of Commons in the division on Conscription shows that, outside of Quebec, only six English-speaking members voted against conscription.

THE MESOPOTAMIA FRONT.

Solomon, July 8.

Greek refugees who have come in from Asia Minor state that Enver Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, has gone to Mesopotamia.

AMERICA AND THE DRINK PROBLEM.

Washington, July 7.

The Senate in debate on the Food Bill defeated the amendment, by 52 votes to 34, prohibiting the manufacture of beer and distilled liquors, but it adopted, by 52 votes to 30, the amendment forbidding the importation of distilled liquors and also forbidding the use for beverage purposes of such liquors now in bond. These amount to 230 million gallons.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, July 7.

The American Ambassador to Mexico has returned and has conferred with Mr. Lansing. British and American companies in Mexico have made representations to Washington on the increased Mexican export taxes on oil and the new regulations on land holding by foreign corporations.

(Continued on page 10.)

HUN PLOT IN AMERICA.

A Plan to Cause Friction over Grain Shipments.

Washington, May 29.—Mr. Lansing, testifying to-day before the House Commerce Committee, in support of the Trading with the Enemy Bill, said the Government had evidence that Germany, while the United States still was neutral, had sent an agent here, who organised a steamship company and loaned Americans the money to buy the grain aboard a ship in order to raise an issue with Great Britain and France over her seizure upon leaving port.

"There are many cases," he said, "doubtless inspired by Germany while we were neutral, of organisations effected in this country for the sole purpose of creating friction with Great Britain and France."

Mr. Lansing was specifically asked about the American Transatlantic Company, but refused to discuss the case, saying it would be embarrassing.

Representative Adamson said numerous complaints had reached the committee that the bill interfered with innocent business and was confiscatory.

"It's not confiscatory at all," replied Mr. Lansing. "It is rather a protection to the property owner against unjust seizure."

Mr. Lansing added that there was nothing new in principle in prohibiting trade with the enemy, but that it would be novel not to prohibit it.

For the Troops.

We have to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of papers and magazines for the troops from Mrs. E. D. Haskell.

SHANGHAI CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

Young Man Easy Winner in a 13-mile Cross-Country Run.

In a Cross-Country Run covering some 13 miles, in which seventeen well-known local athletes competed recently, W. Spencer-Osorio ("Billy") came out the victor, outdistancing his nearest rival by a mile and a half. The start was made at the St. George's Farm, and the course was through extremely rough and muddy country, terminating at Hungjiao and Siao-wai Roads.

At the sixth mile Woods was seen to be leading, followed closely by Cameron, Osborne and Heldon, with Spencer-Osorio far behind. At the eighth mile, Osborne got the lead, Cameron and Woods being second and third respectively. At the ninth mile Spencer-Osorio commenced catching up the others and began to forge ahead, maintaining the lead to the end. The order then was Spencer-Osorio, Cameron, Osborne and Woods. Heldon had already retired at the 11th mile point.

The distance between the competitors at the finish was one and a half miles, between the winner and the second man, half a mile between second and third, and 300 yards between third and fourth.

Osborne, Cameron and Woods were known to be good long-distance runners, but nothing had been heard of Spencer-Osorio, whose win was all the more noteworthy on account of the little training which he has had in cross-country runs.

Spencer-Osorio has our heartiest congratulations for the splendid win, and the admiration and good-will of all his opponents and was given three hearty cheers at the finish of the race.

ARIBILOS.

"England has its immortal Shakespeare, France its Voltaire, Italy its Dante... and Abokuta its Ode, Sobu, Arobiodo, Oyeile, Keribo, and last, but not least—Aribiloso."—Aribiloso, the Poet, and his Wit by Adevoe Daniga, Author of African Leaders. Lagos, 1917.]

Oh poet of Abokuta
Why is it concerning your fame,
The voice of the world has been mute,
Most undeniable shame?
Why is it I own to an oh! so
Regrettable ignorance, when
I mention that Aribiloso
Till now had not entered my ken?

Then you Keribo's not astute
In turning the metrical phrase
In tropical Abokuta,
Nor Sobu more worthy of praise.
Poor Ode's extinct as the Dodo,
Oyeile's almost the same,
Whilst poor dear old Arobiodo
Is nothing like you at the game.

They say you charm even the
newt, a
Fest worthy Orpheus of yore,
While the fauna of Abokuta
When your song ends, sit up and
encore!
Gorillas go gaily galumphing
Baboons dance a fling like a Scot
To your lay—which a Cockney
calls "Something"
"A little bit hot right, eh what?"

So muse I while reading Daniga's
Remarks, yet I smile a sad smile.
Like a certain young Lady of
Riga—
Frenzied notices always mean guile!
And there flits o'er my mind the
suggestion
For the poems be praised or be
banned,
I should tackle the author in
question
And get some impressions first
hand.

But I sigh as I empty my pewter
And somehow Fate seems very
wrong,
For I ne'er shall see Abokuta
While Aribiloso never comes to
Hongkong.
Yet stay! At the end poets go (so
They say)—to Parnassian grove,
So I still may meet Aribiloso
And split a small acorn above.

E. W. H.

CANTON NEWS.

Fantan Monopoly Cancelled.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of July 8:—

The Civil Governor (Chan Hing-lan) has ordered that Hong Yau-man's property should be seized and his family temple be converted into a public school.

The Foreign Post-Master General has made a complaint to the Tukwan that local officials of various battalions visit the branch Post Offices, inspecting all postal articles, and seize whatever they like. He says that as everything is censured by proper officers, others should not meddle in such affairs. In consequence of this complaint, the Tukwan has ordered that a stop be put to the practice.

The permission given the other day to the Yuen Yuen Company for the fantan gambling monopoly of Kwangtung Province has been cancelled by order of the Tukwan, who says the company must be wound up and the would-be monopolist arrested. It appears that the monopolist asked two local banks to issue two money orders at three days' sight—one for \$250,000 and the other for \$300,000—and handed these to the authority in exchange for the Government documents, with the intention of receiving money from those who apply for branch gambling houses in various sections to meet the two payments. But the latter were too sharp for him, waiting until the Government were paid before handing over the application money; hence the failure.

A telegraphic circular has been received by the Provincial Authority, in Feng Kuo-cheng's and Tuan Chi-jai's names, accusing General Chang Fun of eight serious faults and, also stating that Tuan Chi-jai has been appointed by the Acting President (Feng Kuo-cheng) as Premier, with his office in the Civil Governor's yamen at Tientsin.

The branch office of the Bank of China has received telegraphic information from Tientsin to the effect that Chuan Fun's troops have been defeated by Tuan Chi-jai and have retired 25 li west of Peking.

Chan King-ming, a former Taiduh of Canton, has wired to the Tukwan that he and Shum Chun-har will leave Shanghai for Canton before the 15th inst.

Two important difficulties hindering the dispatch of the expeditionary Army are money and transports. The former question is nearly settled, but the latter seems very hard to overcome. It is proposed to ask the Northern squadron to spare a few ships as transports, but it is doubtful if the request will be acceded to.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Mr. Blascheck's Great Success.

A very large audience welcomed Mr. Joseph Blascheck and Miss Alyce Austin at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday night, when they had a much better opportunity of having justice done to their talents as vocalists and humorists than on the previous evening. Their "turn" took place before the interval and was much enjoyed. Miss Austin has a pleasing soprano voice and is very artistic in her interpretation of several popular songs, chiefly "Kissing is No Sin," "The Long, Long Trail" and "Going Back to Tennessee." Mr. Blascheck is a first-rate humorist, and the manner in which he sings Chevalier's well-known "Little Nipper" and recites "Spotty" proves him to be particularly good in portraying the Cockney type. His facial expression is wonderfully effective. His humor is essentially English, and Mr. Blascheck is a very good exponent of it. Both he and Miss Austin are well worth seeing.

The pictures screened were very interesting, particularly another of the "Who's Guilty" series, in which the heroes of jealousy were held up for ridicule.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Kowloon "A" v. Hongkong C.C.

Played on Saturday, Kowloon winning by 59 games to 40. Scores:—

Green and Chumyat beat Crook and de Rome 10-1; beat Carey and Mass 6-5; beat Parker and Murray 9-2.

Abraham and Stalker lost to Crook and de Rome 5-6; lost to Carey and Mass 5-6; beat Parker and Murray 9-2.

Kay and Forster, lost to Crook and de Rome 3-8; lost to Carey and Mass 5-6; beat Parker and Murray 9-2.

Kowloon "B" v. L.R.C.

Played on Saturday, Kowloon winning by 53 games to 43. Scores:—

Jeffrey and Blackburn lost to Bevington and Jonckheer 4-7; lost to Verney and Winkler 4-7; beat Morse and Soeters 6-5.

Jawbury and Andrew lost to Bevington and Jonckheer 5-6; beat Verney and Winkler 8-3; beat Morse and Soeters 6-5.

Ralston and Stapleton beat Bevington and Jonckheer 8-3; beat Verney and Winkler 7-4; lost to Morse and Soeters 5-6.

Craigengower v. Kowloon Dockyard.

Craigengower easily won this match, by 71 games to 28. Scores:—

Bass and Bradbury beat Hedley and Mackaskill 7-4; beat Brown and Crawford 9-2; beat Allan and Gray 9-2.

Taylor and Thompson beat Hedley and Mackaskill 9-2; beat Brown and Crawford 7-4; lost to Allan and Gray 4-7.

Witchell and Southerton beat Hedley and Mackaskill 6-5; beat Brown and Crawford 10-1; beat Allan and Gray 10-1.

Club de Recreio v. Civil Service. Club de Recreio beat the Civil Service on Saturday by 75 to 24 games. Scores:—

Lopes Brothers beat Biden and Sara 10-1; beat Wood and Hamilton 6-5; beat Dr. Smalley and Deakin 8-3.

Yvanovich and Pina beat Biden and Sara 10-1; beat Wood and Hamilton 6-5; beat Dr. Smalley and Deakin 9-2.

Marques and Yvanovich beat Biden and Sara 10-1; beat Wood and Hamilton 8-3; beat Dr. Smalley and Deakin 8-3.

Club de Recreio v. Craigengower. Club de Recreio played their last game on Sunday against the Craigengower Cricket Club and defeated the latter by 54 to 45 games, thus securing the shield this season. Scores:—

Lopes Brothers beat Taylor and Thomson 6-5; beat Southerton and Witchell 7-4; lost to Bass and Bradbury 5-6.

Yvanovich and Pina beat Taylor and Thomson 6-5; beat Bass and Bradbury 9-2; beat Southerton and Witchell 6-5.

Marques and Bemedios lost to Taylor and Thomson 4-7; lost to Southerton and Witchell 5-6; beat Bass and Bradbury 6-5.

U.S.R.C. v. University.

The University played U.S.R.C. on Saturday on the U.S.R.C. grounds and lost by 75 games to 24. Scores:—

Cooper, Hunt and Hammond beat Brayshaw and Marley 10-1; beat Redmond and Wright 7-4; beat Gittings and Wong Say-lie 7-4.

Kent and Milner Jones beat Brayshaw and Marley 10-1; beat Redmond and Wright 9-2; beat Gittings and Wong Say-lie 10-1.

Ardoine and King beat Brayshaw and Marley 8-3; beat Redmond and Wright 8-3; beat Gittings and Wong Say-lie 6-5.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 23, amounted to 40,877 tons and the sales during the period to 52,351 tons.

Mr. Harold Seth. Upon enquiry at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon we are informed that Mr. H. Seth, who met with an accident at the Gymkhana on Saturday, is a little better. He is suffering from slight concussion.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

(Continued from page 8.)

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR RAID.

A Well Deserved Reprisal.

Paris, July 8.
A communique says that an enemy air raid took place in the Nancy region on Friday when a hospital was bombed and three killed and four wounded. Several were also wounded at Epemay.

Eighty-four French machines participated in a series of brilliant operations on Friday night, some attacking towns far into German territory as a reprisal for German bombardments of open towns.

Eleven machines dropped two and a half tons of bombs on Treves, causing fires including one at the central station. Six machines bombed Ludwigshafen, where they set the Great Baden oil refinery on fire.

One machine, piloted by Sergeant-Major Gallois, bombed the Krupp works at Essen. It started at two minutes past nine in the evening and returned at 4:15 in the morning covering 440 miles.

Military establishments at Coblenz and the stations at Sarum and Theonville were bombed.

Another series of operations above the enemy lines was most successful.

Altogether thirteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped. Two machines have not returned.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Slightly Advance Line.

London, July 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We slightly advanced our line to the east of Wytchate and repulsed a raid in the vicinity of Acheville.

French Aerial Activity.

London, July 7.
A French communique states: From 21st June to 30th June our chasing planes brought down nineteen enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon, in addition to fourteen enemy machines seriously damaged which fell in their own lines.

Attempted Raid Driven Off.

London, July 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We drove off an attempted raid to the east of Loos.

A wireless German official message reports that the French attacked Cornillet, Fars and Hochberg, to the south-east of Nauray, but the attack was repulsed. The enemy twice penetrated parts of the first line trenches at Hochberg but counter-attacks drove them out. There was lively aerial activity, three enemy aeroplanes being brought down.

More Aerial Fighting.

London, July 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that aerial fighting yesterday was chiefly between Loos and Ypres. In this area a large number of the enemy's machines were encountered. Despite the enemy's pronounced activity we bombed and damaged their aerodromes and carried out successful artillery work and photography. The enemy dropped 14 bombs on our side of the line but our machines dropped three times that number on the enemy's side. Eight hostile machines were brought down and six driven down. Five of ours are missing.

THE CHINESE UPHEAVAL.

The Situation More Complex.

Shanghai, July 7.
The situation is more complex than ever. Four parties have arisen: firstly the Restorationists, secondly the Bureaucratic Republicans, headed by Tuan Chi-jui; thirdly Feng Kuo-chang who is alleged to be intriguing for the Presidency with the Provisional Government at Nanking; and fourthly the Shanghai Republicans, who are despatching the cruiser Maichai to Chingwangtao, hoping to bring Li Yuan-hung to Shanghai.

Foreign Troops and the Railway.

Tientsin, July 7.
Altogether 300 foreign troops, including British and French, are en route to Peking to restore the railway, which must remain intact under the Boxer protocol. The special train conveying them halted at Lang Fang, where the Republican General urged them to withdraw ten miles down the line, owing to fighting in the vicinity. Accordingly the foreign detachments, with the exception of two British officers and some telegraphists, withdrew. Both sides of Chinese afterwards agreed to allow the line to be repaired.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

Violent Fighting Near Pinsk.

Petrograd, July 7.
Violent fighting has begun near Pinsk, which is reported to be ablaze.

A wireless Russian official message is as follows: In the direction of Zolocher we attacked fortified positions and occupied three lines of trenches but were pressed back by enemy counter-attacks. Our offensive westward of Konichy continued throughout yesterday, the positions, constantly changing hands. The heights north-westward of Presovec, the villages of Lavrikove and Travotloki and the heights eastward of Godor remained in our hands in the evening.

We pressed back the enemy on the Jamnica-Pasechna sector, north-westward of Stanislaw, and also advanced in the direction of Linkhovec and Devinatch, occupying the latter. We took 889 prisoners.

Three of our fastest cutters raided Lake Razin, southward of the Danube. They landed men under fire and captured one machine gun, the breech-block of a field gun and two Bulgarians. They bayoneted twelve.

Women's Battalion of Death.

Petrograd, July 8.
The women's Battalion of Death has entrained for the front.

A German Report.

London, July 7.
A wireless German official message says: Russian attacks between Konichy and Lawymowel all broke down heavily. The enemy's armoured motor cars were shot to pieces. Enemy attacks northward of the Fars-Zloczow-Tarnopol railway, between Bolkow, Zwyrzo, Brzezany and Stanislaw and points on the Carpathian, forward, failed.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1917.

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The following Valuable Leasehold Property, situate at Fanling and known as Lot 1862 in District 51 in New Territories.

The above property is held from the Crown under a 75 years lease from 1898 and is subject to a Crown Rent of 74 cents per annum, with the option of a further 24 years.

The property is about 5 minutes walk from Fanling Station and is well stocked with fruit trees.

The area of the lot is about 3/4 of an acre.

For further particulars apply to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Reg. No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1000	West of Military Road, Bowen Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	74 cents	£100

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917.

at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with cooke/quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:-

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central.

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICES.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

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Society Snap Shots.

Pathe's Great Feature Film.

"THE TIME LIMIT."

(In 3 parts)

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WEDNESDAY, 18th JULY, 1917.

By Kind Permission of COL. JOHN WARD, M.P. and Officers

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A Grand Military Band Concert with Mr. Laurie Owen, Bandmaster, Conducting.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

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The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! The Sensational Trans-Atlantic Serial:

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9th Episode. [entitled: "TRAPPED."]

A Powerful Drama in 2 Parts.

"AT HANDGRIPS WITH DEATH."

Comics: "SEPTEMBER MOON."

"COL. HEEZA LIAR; GHOST BREAKER."

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 7th JULY, 1917.

A Powerful Drama:

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(IN 5 PARTS).

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BAND NIGHT ON SUNDAY.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

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